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Mohave Miner

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. WILLIAMS. T. H. HYDE.

WILLIAMS & HYDE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MINERAL PARK, A. T.

Hunting, Litigation and Obtaining
Titles to Mining Properties
a Specialty.

Will practice in all courts of the Territory.

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Mineral Park, A. T.

Hunting, Litigation and Obtaining
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a Specialty.

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AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Mineral Park and Kingman, A. T.

W. L. HORNIGRASS, M. D.

PHARMACIST AND SURGEON

Mineral Park, A. T.

Federal Rates.

Books, periodicals, and names do
not cost at third class rates.

A newspaper is not forwarded
in the mail unless postage is fully
paid.

The postage on a pair of books
would be at the rate of one cent an
ounce.

No valuable package should ever
be mailed unless it is registered.
Don't forget this.

A letter press copy book with
copies of written letters therein, is
first class matter.

Books, colored maps, and bird
anticipations are mailed at the rate
of one cent an ounce.

Clothing is stamped as merchandise,
and can be mailed only at a
rate of one cent an ounce.

Insurance policies whether cancel-
led or not, are first class matter if
they contain any writing.

A book presented for mailing
with a letter attached to it would
subject the entire package to letter
rates.

Wedding cake can only be mailed
when packed in a tin or wooden box.
Confectionery the same.

Animals, reptiles, alive or dead
and stuffed insects, are excluded
from the mails, queen bees, excepted
when safely secured.

Matter enclosed in a sealed envelope
though the corners may be cut
on the ends notched, is subject to
letter rates.

Liquids, poisons, explosive and
flammable articles are not received
for mailing, no matter how carefully
fully wrapped.

If you wanted to send a suit of
clothes by mail, which weighs six
pounds, you would have to make
two packages of it.

All kinds of photographs and auto-
graphic, are classed as merchandise
and postage is charged as the rate
of one cent an ounce.

An unsealed postal card is not
returned to the writer, even though
his address is upon it, but sent to
the dead letter office.

Nothing is received for mailing
that weighs over four pounds, except
in the case of a single book, as, for
example, a bible, a dictionary, or a
history.

Sampled of silk, wool, minerals,
seeds, cuttings, bulbs, nuts etc. are
classed as merchandise, and postage
is charged at the rate of one cent
an ounce.

Letter heads, bill heads, and en-
velopes, blank or printed are charg-
ed as merchandise, postage must
be paid at the rate of one cent an
ounce.

A postal card is not mailed with
any writing or printing on the ad-
dress, nor with anything pasted or
pinned on the other side.

Every business man should now
return request envelopes in all his
correspondence. If everybody used
them the dead letter office would
soon wind up its business.

Third and fourth class matter can
be mailed in the same package
provided it does not exceed four
pounds in weight, but it must be the
entire package to fourth class rates.

All manuscript matter designed
for publication in books, magazines,
periodicals or newspapers, is subject
to letter postage unless accompa-
nied by proof sheets of the same.
Manuscript music is rated in the
same manner.—Ex.

The Colorado Valley.

We understand that an organized
company is about to take hold of the
Blythe grant of land on the Colorado
river and Gulf of California, which
includes about 200 miles from Yuma
to Lower California, with a view of
its colonization. This grant, so we
are informed, comprises about 2,000,
000 acres of land, most of which is
said to be rich and can be irrigated
by the water from the Colorado
river. The enterprise, if carried out,
will bring great profits. It is to be
regular trips from the above places to the proposed colony.
The Blythe grant is without doubt
one of the finest localities for raising
tropical fruits on the Pacific coast.

It is also a grape country, and with
good men to superintend the coloni-
zation of the grant, it cannot help but
prove successful.—Utica.

An Indian princess has eloped from
a Cincinnati dime museum with a St.
Louis lawyer. There is no use trying
to civilize these savages; their tastes
are too depraved.—[Ex.]

Mrs. Oliphant has written forty-
three novels; Mrs. Southworth sixty-
five.

NOTTINGHAM FAIR.

Something all Men Think
They can do.

From Our Society Journal.

Editing a paper is a very nice
business and those who know nothing
about it consider it a very easy busi-
ness.

If we publish jokes people say
we are rascally-headed, and if we don't
say we are told we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter they
blame us for not giving solutions;
folks say we are lazy for not writing
something they had not read in some
other paper.

Ignorants of what good
editing is, people imagine the getting
up of copied matter to be the easi-
est thing in the world to do, where it
is really the most work to a paper.

If they find the editor with sensibility
they shall constitute a quorum for leg-
islature, and make such rules and regu-
lations for their own government as
may be necessary or desirable; the
Governor to act as chairman. Their
place of meeting shall be at the capi-
tal of the Territory.

Sec. 20. There shall be a Board
of Pardon to consist of three persons
to-wit: The Governor of the Ter-
ritory, the Attorney General, and the
Chairman of the Board of Prison
Commissioners, either two of which
shall constitute a quorum for legis-
lation.

According to an act entitled, An
act amendatory of supplemental to
chapter 14 of the Laws of the Terri-
tory, entitled, "Of the Territorial Prison,"
approved March 15th, 1884, which provides

for the same for a Board of Pardon as
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follows:

Sec. 21. The Board shall meet
quarterly on the third Monday of
January, April, July and October of
each year, and consider the applica-
tions for pardons or commutations of
sentence, and take such actions as
they deem proper under the circum-
stances and all petitions for pardon
or commutations of sentence shall be
addressed to the Ter-
ritorial Board of Pardon at the capi-
tal and be accompanied by such docu-
ments as may be required by such
Board.

Sec. 22. The Board having con-
sidered an application for pardon or
commutation of sentence and having
granted the same, shall inform the
proper officer having the prison in
charge, in writing, of their action,
who, upon the receipt of the same,
shall immediately discharge the
person pardoned, or commute the
sentence of the person in whose favor
commutation has been granted. In
case pardon or commutation of sen-
tence is refused, the applicant or his
attorney shall be informed of the ac-
tion of the Board.

Sec. 23. The Board shall publish
their quarterly proceedings and the
chairman shall certify all accounts to
the Territorial auditor, who shall
draw his warrant directly upon the
Territorial treasurer, accompanying
the same with proper vouchers of the
expenditures of the Board or its
members, and all petitions for
pardon or commutation of sentence
shall be addressed to the Board of
Pardon at the capi-
tal.

Sec. 24. Whenever any prisoner is
pardoned by the Board, the officer to
whom said pardon is addressed for ex-
ecution, shall immediately after
executing the same, make return
thereof and his proceedings thereon
to the Secretary of the Territory, re-
taining one copy in his office and trans-
mitting one copy to the Clerk of the
Court in which the recipient was
convicted, and such copy shall be
filed and docketed by said Clerk in
the papers and registry of the case.

The first meeting of the Board of
Pardons will be held at Prescott,
Monday, April 20, 1885, at 11 o'clock,
a.m.

New Mining Claims Law.

The Territorial law just passed,

provides as follows:

That location

place a substantial state or mount-
ain

ment of a permanent character at
each end of the ground claimed, and
stake as near as practicable along

the course of the ledge, and also sim-
ilar objects at each corner of the
claim; said stakes to consist in a sec-
ondary manner the name of the
claim, and notices to be placed in
monuments as heretofore. The line
of stakes along the ledge shall not
afterwards be changed so as to effect
the rights acquired by others. All
locations must be recorded within 60
days.

Recorders are to receive for record-
ing, the sum of one dollar for the first

folio, and twenty cents for each ad-
ditional folio. It also provides for

the indexing of all locations made

and to be made.

It further provides that before sixty

days after the period fixed by United

States law for annual expendi-
ture (assessment work) upon claims, claim

owners may file with the recorder of

the county, an affidavit setting forth

that the full amount has been ex-
pendied, as required by law, and con-
taining a concise description of the
character of such work, and in and

for what year. From the time of the
filing of such affidavit, the same shall

be prima facie evidence of the facts
stated.

First.—The person making such
affidavit, in person, or by his or
her attorney, give notice of his or her
application for such pardon in a newspaper
published at or nearest to the place
where the offense was committed, for
at least fifteen days prior to the
presentation of the petition or
application for pardon to the Governor.

Second.—Such application or peti-
tion must be accompanied by an affi-
davit of the publication of such notice
made by the publisher of said paper,
or the attorney of said applicant for
pardon.

Third.—The testimony in full, if
any exists, which appeared in the
case, must be filed in the office of the
Governor.

Fourth.—The petition must set
forth fully the grounds for asking
the pardon.

Fifth.—The petition must be
signed by the Judge before whom
the case was tried, the grand jury
which tried the indictment, the petit
jury which found the case and a reasonable
number of citizens who reside
nearest the place where the crime
was committed. In case of failure to
get Judge and Jurors' signatures to
the petition, the reason of such
failure must be given in writing, veri-
fied by the attorney for the applic-
ant.

This also applies to placer claims.

The law goes into effect three
months from the date of its passage.
—Tucson Index.

Mrs. Oliphant has written forty-
three novels; Mrs. Southworth sixty-
five.

How to Apply for Pardon.

Dismissed With Costs.

Silver Currency.

At a meeting of the Lime Kiln Club, the Rev. Penstock presented a

written appeal from the wife of Ky-
fusius St. George, stating that her

husband was confined to his bed and
she hadn't the cash to get her hat re-
trimmed for Sunday. The Reverend

backed up the appeal in a speech

that brought tears to the eyes of Gen.